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HON. JAMES THOMPSON,  
 Chief of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania  
 PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28, 1896  
 Inside of 'Hoodland's German Bitters' a small  
 notice in case of attack of indigestion or  
 pain. I can certify this from my experience of  
 years, with respect,  
 JAMES THOMPSON  
 Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D D  
 of the Third Baptist Church, Philadelphia  
 ACCORDING *Dear Sir* I have been frequently  
 in contact my name with recommending  
 different kinds of medicines, but regarding  
 this one I have a different out of my appro-  
 priation, but have in all cases with a clear  
 instance and my own family of Dr Hoodland's  
 in business. I depart for once from my usual  
 to express my full conviction that for great  
 part of the system, and especially for Liver  
 but, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In  
 fact, I have used it, but I do not fail to say  
 very beneficial to those who suffer from the  
 above, very respectfully,  
 J H KENNARD,  
 Eighth below Coates Street  
 FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,  
 Editor of Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia  
 derived direct benefit from the use of  
 'German Bitters' and its 'private' privilege  
 afforded them as a most valuable tool to all  
 suffering from general debility or from dis-  
 tressing liver derangements of the liver  
 Yours, truly  
 E. D. FENDALL.  
 CAUTION.  
 Hoodland's German Remedies are counterfeited  
 and the sig- natures of C. M.  
 on the wrapper  
 All others are  
 Principal Of-  
 fice at the  
 Store, No  
 1111 N. 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 RILES M. EVANS, Proprietor.  
 Formerly C M JACKSON & CO,  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 PRICES.  
 'German Bitters,' per bottle..... \$1 00  
 'Half dozen'..... \$ 6 00  
 'German Tonic,' put up in quart bottles  
 or bottles of a half dozen for \$1 00  
 Do not forget to examine well the article you  
 order to get the genuine.  
 RILES M. EVANS, Proprietor, George Angell  
 Diamond street, Titusville, Pa.  
 Be wisely



## Titusville Morning Herald.

Titusville, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

-READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE-

## New Advertisements To-Day.

Spring Goods-Jameson & Sons.  
 Titusville, Pa.  
 Announcements.  
 Maud Tinsley-Mr. A. C. Schoolman.  
 Dissolution of Co-Partnership-Servant & Watson.  
 A Card-S. M. Mowbray.

## Varieties.

The Democratic State Convention is to be held July 14th.

Mr. A. E. Fay is announced as editor of the Petroleum Centre Record.

"London Assurance" is the attraction at Corinthian Hall, to-night.

The month just passed was the coldest month within the last ten years, with the exception of that of 1864-5.

The celebrated Tyrolean troupe, which gave such a delightful concert here, have appointments as follows: Rousseville, Saturday evening, 3d inst.; Oil City, Monday, 5th inst.; Franklin, Tuesday, 6th inst.

The Mendville Daily Republican comes to us enlarged to the size of the Herald, an indication that what was undertaken as an experiment, has become a gratifying success. We extend our congratulations.

The Old Fellows of Oil City will dedicate their new hall in that place on the 25th of April. The brotherhood at Titusville, Franklin, Mendville, and Clarion are invited to be present and participate in the dedication.

The time allowed by law for making income returns expired March 31. A penalty of 50 percent, may hereafter be assessed against persons who have neglected or refused to make such returns to the sub-district in which they reside.

The Harpburg Lodge, No. 135, held its semi-annual installation of officers on Thursday evening last. The officers are: John Rickett, O. B. Charles Schwartz, U. B. F. Luere, 1st Secretary; T. Goshlin, 2d Secretary; Charles Brady, Treasurer. The lodge has 57 members, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

The bill known as the Free Pipe and Tank law, extending the general mining, manufacturing and quarrying act of 1863 and its supplements to oil operations in Venango, Warren, Forest and Crawford, having been recalled from the Senate by Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, and on motion was indefinitely postponed.

The Republican Primary meetings in Crawford county having been fixed for the third Friday in June, candidates for office are already entering the field. Mr. A. M. Smith of Athens pa, is announced as a candidate for Register and Recorder; G. W. Rockwell of Centreville, for the office of Sheriff; and O. L. Williams of Mead pa, for Treasurer.

The reserved seats for Miss Atkinson's concert are selling very rapidly. The Mendville Republican says of the entertainment: "Next week Tuesday evening Miss Atkinson will give a concert at Titusville. She will be assisted by Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Porter, and Miss Bell Tinker. We can assure our Titusville friends that a real musical feast is in preparation for them. We promise them that no entertainment, more chaste and elegant has ever been given in that city than will be given by those ladies."

Senator Lowry has introduced a bill to incorporate the Presque Isle Pipe and Oil Company (its provisions are the same as the Western Pipe and Oil Company) with capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with power to increase the stock at any time. The corporate proposal are: Chas. M. Reed, Jas. A. Tracy, O. Noble, W. W. Reed, Henry Rawls, Prescott Metcalf, J. C. Golden, H. C. Sherman, Jos. McCarter, John Clemens, M. R. Barr, G. W. F. Sherman, C. P. Rogers, Jos. Hill, L. W. Olds, Joseph Gunnison and John Shannon. Mr. Lowry is not sanguine that Sen. pass this bill, but hopes to be able to do so.

THE BREAK UP.-The change of season from winter to spring is upon us. The ice in the streams, the snow in the woods and fields, and the frost in the ground begin to feel the warmer breath of the sun, to break their icy bonds, to dissolve, to swell the creeks to turbulence, and the rivers to rage and pour their swift and resistless tides through every natural channel of escape. From different parts of the country we hear of fresh-floods coming floods, especially on the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Genesee. Railroad tracks are submerged or washed away, bridges swept from their abutments, the river flats lying under water, incursions and cellars diked, and even populous streets navigated by boats or rafts. As yet, however, travel has not been materially impeded on the main lines, nor is there reason to apprehend a recurrence of the destructive flood of the spring of 1865, which so severely felt in this, as well as other regions of the country. Unless the weather is rainy for a succession of days, there is little probability that the damage will approximate to the ruin and desolation produced by the flood of the eventful period to which we have referred.

MAMMOTH EASTER EGGS.-We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Gross, of Cherrytree township, Venango county, for a fine specimen of hen's eggs. They are of uniform size, each measuring eight inches largest circumference and six and three quarter inches smallest circumference, and each weighing one quarter pound. The hen is not a fancy breed, but supposed to be a cross of the Black Spanish and common bantam fowl. It is manifestly her conviction that "eggs are eggs," and she magnifies her own produce with a double yolk and "perpetrates" it every other day. The specimen handed us transported about Easter, when the ambitious Patience labor, ad under an extraordinary engagement, and exhibited her eggistry in an extraordinary effort at eggistry. It was an eggistry eggistry of an eggistry eggistry, an eggistry eggistry eggistry, an eggistry eggistry eggistry.

CHIMNEYS.-Persons intending to build will find it to their advantage to observe the following: When building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the interior, sea of brick are laid, and the effect will be that there never will be an accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down into the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery, and is used with success in Canada.

NEW RAILROAD.-The people of the Genesee Valley, N. W. York, are agitating the project of a railroad from Rochester, south on the west side of the Genesee river to the State line, thence to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie road, and thus with the coal regions, the road to run through California, York, Castle, Wellsville, &c., whole distance to P. & E. road 200 miles.

We take the opportunity of thanking the public for their past patronage and encouragement, and at the same time, on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., at our opening day, when we will offer our entire stock of Spring goods.

PAUL JACKSON & FULLER.

OPENING DAY AT R. D. Fletcher & Co's Dry Goods store, Monday, April 5th.

## The Tenure of Office Bill.

The vexed question is settled at last. The President is satisfied, and Congress is content. There has been no party rupture, and all is amicable. The bill is not repealed, as the House demanded, nor suspended as the Senate was inclined, but modified, in a manner that has regard both to the principle of the original act, and we may say, the wishes of the Republican party of the country. Grant will now proceed to make changes in Federal offices at his discretion; he will not only appoint but remove, at his pleasure. The Senate still retains its check upon both acts, by way of advice and consent in confirmation.

But when the President removes an officer, he stays removed, only if the successor is acceptable to the Senate. A suspended officer, once removed during the recess of the Senate, is not restored by the non-concurrence. If the Senate in the appointment of his successor. Another feature of the new act is that Cabinet officers are no longer embraced in the provisions of the law. There must be freedom where there is responsibility. There is in the settlement of the inaugural, and in the choice of the Cabinet, proof that Grant is looking to the best interests of the country. He may misjudge or be deceived in his appointments, but that no party or political consideration could induce him to put an incompetent or dishonest man in office, or to keep him in, he has indicated repeatedly. If Grant sets his face against wasteful appropriation bills, if he sees to it that the revenue is faithfully collected, if he enforces obedience to the laws, as they stand on the statute book, if he makes England do justice by us, the country will go on prospering, getting richer and freer from debt, and higher in the scale of civilization year by year, and work out its destiny in the appointed way of Divine Providence.

## Some Facts about Cuba.

One of the representative delegations sent by the insurgent civil organizations of Cuba to break the favorable consideration and action of our government for the insurgent people of that island, goes to the Washington Chronicle some facts relating to the population, production, &c., of Cuba, which are especially interesting at this time. The census is taken every ten years, the last being in 1862, the population that year numbering 1,300,000. Of these 600,000 were negroes and 900,000 whites. Of the white population that 150,000, including the army and the women and children, were Spaniards, the remaining 750,000 being natives of the island. Of these, later 255,000 were women, 215,000 children and aged persons, and 270,000 able-bodied men capable of bearing arms. Of the 600,000 negroes it is confidently expected that 50,000 of them at least are able to fight with the insurgent army.

In the same year (1862) the production of the island amounted to \$200,000,000. The taxes derived from duties amounted to \$17,750,000; the exports to \$7,400,000, imports to \$13,400,000; making a total of exports and imports of \$100,000,000. The present trade amounts to over \$170,000,000 per annum. The value of the rural wealth in 1862 was \$28,000,000, the wealth of towns and cities, \$10,000,000, and the wealth of industry and commerce amounted to \$774,000,000. The same year the sugar production was valued at \$62,000,000, tobacco crop at \$15,000,000, other productions at \$73,000,000.

Statistics regarded as reliable, relating to the status of the rebellion, the resources of the insurgents, &c., are to the following effect: In less than six months the rebellion has spread, until it now embraces an area of 20,000 out of the 20,000 square miles included in the whole island. Within those limits there are 147 cities, towns and villages, of which more than one half are in the hands of the revolutionists.

Out of the 150,000 men able to bear arms on the whole island, 45,000 are in the ranks of the patriots, 30,000 of them being stationed in the Eastern, and 15,000 in the Central Department. The total population of the district in rebellion is 518,775, of which there are in the Eastern Department 126,303 whites, 86,343 negroes, free before the revolution, and 51,778 slaves just emancipated by the patriot leaders. In the Central Department the numbers are 174,397 whites, 42,444 negroes formerly free, and 69,307 slaves newly freed. The patriots have there, it will be seen, given liberty to more than 120,000 slaves, and when they succeed in redeeming the whole island will do the same for 180,000 more.

The estimated wealth of the real estate in the territory held by the patriots was, in 1862, \$500,000, and its industry and commerce were reckoned as representing a capital of \$74,000,000. The annual productions were: Sugar, \$62,000,000; tobacco, \$15,000,000; other produce, \$73,000,000.

Letter from Havana states that the political prisoners there are closely confined, and no communication is allowed with them. Many of them are poor men, and their families are suffering for want of the necessities of life.

A few days since, a party of prisoners were shipped for Fernando Po, and the scene at parting with relatives and friends was a most heart-rending spectacle. Mothers, sisters and wives were present to take leave, but the Spanish volunteers, who guarded the prisoners, with disaboli reliefment of cruelty, would allow no embrace but only a shaking of hands. Each prisoner was allowed to take with him only fifty cents in money, the volunteers saying that if they were allowed more money they might procure comfort; whereas they intended that they should be treated as convicts, work hard, and suffer privations. One hundred volunteers, armed to the teeth, accompanied the prisoners (about 200) as a guard, and many doubt whether they will ever allow the prisoners to reach the miserable place of their destination alive. Gen. Dulce objected to the guard, but he was overruled by the volunteers (15,000) strong in Havana, who terrorize him and govern the city.

As for the African slave to which these patriots are banished, its physical features are those of a terrible parasite, that its climate is excessively hot at all times, becomes intolerable during the rainy season, when a pestilential wind blows from the continent of Africa. The European or American who remains there long experiences all the dangers and risks that are encountered by the unaccustomed sojourner on the African coast. The native population consist of twelve thousand negroes, inhabiting fifteen villages. The English Government, between 1827 and 1834, made an attempt to form a colony, but failed. In 1843 Spain again took possession and established a penal settlement.

Official Personals.-The new Second Assistant Postmaster General in place of Geo. W. McCall, removed, Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith, is a gallant soldier. In 1864 he was recommended for promotion to Maj. Gen., and complimented by Gen. O. O. Howard "for long and continued service, and for gallantry and completeness as an officer, during the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns," in which he commanded the 4th Division.

J. C. Hancock Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, is a son of "Honest John Davis" of Massachusetts. He was tendered a public dinner by the citizens of Newburg, without distinction of party, in view of his removal to Washington. It was declined for want of time-not to eat the dinner, but to get up the necessary "foetus of reason and flow of soul," which speech, on his part, doubtless, he was a member of the N. Y. Assembly at the time of his appointment.

## The Festival of the Passover.

The Feast of the Passover or "Pesach," observed by our Jewish fellow-citizens, closes today. This festival is the most sacred of the Jewish seasons. A writer in the Utica Observer, who understands the matter, says: "The principal event of commemoration is the departure from the slavery of Egypt, and the slaying by the Almighty of the Egyptian first-born to effect it, the eldest children of the Hebrew race remaining unscathed. The festival was ordained immediately on their exit (Exodus xiii). Ordinance (Leviticus xxi) first kept after the departure from Egypt (Numbers 12:3). Again ordained (Numbers xiii:16) kept at Gilgal (Joshua 24:10). Celebrated eighteenth year, Josiah's reign (2 Kings 23:19). Kept after the rebuilding of the temple (Ezra 3:1-5). The Sabbath before the feast is called 'Sabbath Hagadol,' or Great Sabbath, because on that day God ordered Israel to take a lamb in sight of the Egyptians and slaughter it, sprinkling their doorposts with its blood, in order to make known to the Egyptians that the house was inhabited by the Hebrews, and that they were not to venture to molest them; therefore, on that account, this Sabbath is held as a very sacred day. On the day previous to the Passover, on the 14th day of the month Nisan, all the first-born males are supposed to observe a fast on account of their being spared by God's mercy (Exod. xix). Passover is called the Feast of the Unleavened Bread, because on account of the urgency and haste with which they were driven out of Egypt, their kneading troughs being packed on their shoulders, and for want of provisions they were forced to bake cakes by the heat of the sun, without allowing time for leavening. On the evening previous to the night of the Passover, immediately after evening service, prior to entering upon any occupation whatever, it is requisite for the master of the house to search after leavened bread in every place and apartment where it is usually kept, and gathering all that lies in his way, on the next morning after the fourth hour (about 9 o'clock) all must be removed, and together with that gathered on the previous evening, burnt. On the two first nights of Passover, every Jewish family performs a regular religious ceremony at their homes. The table of every family is decorated as follows: The cloth is laid as usual, three plates are placed thereon. In the first is placed three cakes of unleavened bread made expressly for the occasion, and called 'Matzvoos'; in the second, the shank bone of a shoulder of lamb and an egg, both roasted on the coals, as a type of the Paschal lamb; in the third, some bitter herbs-such as chervil, radish, lettuce, &c.-in remembrance of the bitter oppression suffered by the Israelites in Egypt. To this is added a compound of almonds, apples, cinnamon, &c., worked to the consistency of mortar, typifying the passage, 'And the Egyptians embittered their lives with cruel bondage, in mortar and brick, and in all manner of labor in the field.' These preparations being made, every one at the table has a glass or cup of wine placed before him, as it is incumbent on all to drink four glasses of wine (this wine is made for the occasion from raisins, and is not intoxicating), called 'Arbuz Kousseus,' in commemoration of the four different expressions made use of at the redemption from Egypt: 'And I brought me forth,' 'I redeemed me,' 'He redeemed me,' 'And He took me.' On these nights it is customary to allow even the meanest Jewish servant to sit at the table, for as all were equally in bondage, it is proper that they should return thanks to God together, for their redemption. The ceremonial services commenced by a child asking the reason of the ceremony, and why this night should be so distinguished from others. The Father or Master of the House then explains at large the history of the Passover, according to a regular code, leavening during the time on his side in token of freedom and exemption from slavery. On the second day of the festival commences the counting of the 'Omer,' daily for seven weeks (Leviticus xxi:10-14). During the time elapsing, sixty days from 'Tekloth Tisri' (about November), the prayer for rain is said till the first day of the Passover, when it is discontinued, and the prayer for dew substituted. Services are held in the synagogue during the week, at 7 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the morning-the portion from the Pentateuch, read the first day, in Exodus xiii:12, the second day, Numbers xxi:27, portions of the Prophets, Joshua 24:10, 11 Kings xxi:1, respectively.

## The Tobacco Curse.

From a long and well written article in the Temperance Patriot on the above subject, by James G. Clark, heretofore better known as a poet and novelist than a social reformer, we publish, by request, the following extract:

One way to reach the tobacco question is, to treat it like any other form of intemperance, and so make it unpopular.

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From a long and well written

Y

[illegible]

I have  
 been  
 very  
 busy  
 lately  
 and  
 am  
 sorry  
 to  
 hear  
 of  
 your  
 illness.  
 I hope  
 you  
 will  
 soon  
 be  
 well.  
 I am,  
 dear  
 friend,  
 ever  
 yours,  
 Wm. L. Garrison